

## GLOSSARY OF ESOL TERMS

### **adverbs**

- a. frequency - always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, . . . .
- b. manner - slowly, quickly, carefully, happily, sadly, . . . .
- c. time - after, before, when, while, since, until, . . . .

**affirmative verb forms** - regular or positive forms (I eat pizza. He eats tacos.)

**antonym** - a word of opposite meaning

**authentic material** - material (aural, oral, written, visual) that is actually used in a situation, usually the same as a native speaker would use (application forms, newspaper clippings and articles, radio programs, news broadcasts, . . . .)

**auxiliaries** – see MODALS

**basic features of a text** - the different parts of a book, title page, contents page, glossary, index

**basic personal information** - name, address, city, state, zip, phone number, age, nationality, marital status, social security number . . . .

**basic survival situations** - situations that require the use of the language to communicate the wants, needs and desires of the student, such as talking to the landlord, child's teacher, people at the store, the boss, others at work, emergency services, doctors . . . .

**characters** - the actors in a story

**content clues** - information found in the material that helps decide the meaning of a word

**conditionals (if clauses)** - forms used to state a cause and effect event or situation; state a situation that will cause a particular result

Present/future real or Conditional 1 is used when the action of the if-clause is probable  
If + present, will + infinitive      If it rains, I will go home early.

Present/future unreal or Conditional 2 is used when the action of the if-clause is improbable or unlikely  
If + past, would + infinitive      If it rained, I would go home early.

Past/unreal or Conditional 3 is used when the action of the if-clause is impossible  
If + past perfect, would have + past participle      If it had rained, I would have gone home.

**decode** - use various strategies (phonics, context clues, root word, . . .) to find a meaning for a word

**descriptive passage** - a brief written account describing something

**dialogue** - usually a formalized or directed conversation

**ESOL** - English as a Second Language or English for Speakers of Other Languages

L1- language one- the first language of the student, the one they speak at home

L2- language two- the second language of the student, the one they are learning

**embedded questions** - used when questions begin with Do you know . . . . Could you tell me. . . this will change word order. (Do you know when the movie starts? Could you tell me where the bank is?)

**expository** - to explain, convey information, tell how to, tell purpose

**extemporaneous** - not planned before, impromptu

**familiar** - information the student has learned from previous lessons or knows from life  
experience unfamiliar- new subject or topic for student, no previous teaching or lessons

**fluency** - how fluid the language is, the natural flow of the language-effortlessly smooth and rapid

**functional text** - written material with a special purpose

**future** - see TENSES

**future perfect** - see TENSES

**future perfect progressive** - see TENSES

**future progressive** - see TENSES

**group or pair work** - when students work in pairs or groups to practice skills, such as a dialogue, describing something, asking for information . . . .

**homographs** - spelled alike but different in meaning and pronunciation (the noun conduct and the verb conduct)

**homonym** - spelled and pronounced alike but different in meaning (pool, pool)

**homophones** - pronounced alike but different in meaning and spelling (son, sun)

**imperative** - see TENSES

**infer (inference)** - guess, surmise, suggest, conclude or derive a conclusion

**informational text** - written material that gives information to the reader

**interpret** - gather the information correctly from the material, explain and understand the material

**interrogative verb forms** - question forms (Are you married? Do you eat pizza?)

**language functions** - the different ways the language can be used such as greeting, describing, giving directions, expressing emotions, clarifying, checking, making excuses

**main ideas** - the central topics or point

**modals (auxiliaries)** - words like CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHOULD, WILL, WOULD, MUST, OUGHT

**monitor** - to watch, check, guide, observe and assist

**narrative passage** - a brief recitation of details of a story, usually written

**negative verb forms** - forms that say "no" (I don't eat tacos. He didn't eat pizza.)

**paraphrase** - see rewording

**passage** - a brief portion or section

**passive voice** - the form used when the action is more important than who did it or it is understood who did it (John built the house in 1955 vs. This house was built in 1955. Mary can solve the problem vs. The problem can be solved.)

**past** - see TENSES

**past perfect** - see TENSES

**past perfect progressive** - see TENSES

**past progressive** - see TENSES

**phonics** - the sounds that letters and combination of letter make to decode or "sound out" a word

**plot** - the main story line

**pre-reading activities** - activities that help the student to comprehend the reading material by explaining the vocabulary, discussing the major point or ideas, going over grammar points, author's point of view. . . .

**pre-taught** - teacher has taught the vocabulary, grammar point or subject matter before actual activity takes place

**prepositions of time and place** - TIME- in, on, at, . . . PLACE- in, on, at, between, under, over...

**present** - see TENSES

**present perfect** - see TENSES

**present perfect progressive** - see TENSES

**present progressive** - see TENSES

**pronouns** - word used to take the place of a noun  
a. subject- I, you, he, she, it, we, they  
b. object- me, you, him, her, it, us, them  
c. possessive- mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs  
d. demonstrative- this, that, these, those

**reported speech** - used to report what someone has said. (She said she watched TV every night.)

**rewording** - to state the same idea but in a different way or with different words, paraphrase

**role play** - situation activity where each student is given a role to play, can be general role (student, salesperson, reporter, . . . .) or specific (Michael Jackson, John Wayne, Madonna, . . . .)

**setting** - the place where a story takes place, background, scenery

**simplified** - make less complicated, use easier, familiar or shorter words

**small talk** - everyday conversations, such as asking about health, work, school, family

**sound out** - to use phonics to decode a word

**structural analysis** - determine the different types of words (noun, verb, adj., adv.)  
the parts of words (prefix, suffix, endings, root)

**summarize** - to state the main points or topics briefly

**supporting details** - the examples that reinforce the main idea

**syllabication** - the division of words into syllable, division of word into small parts

**synonym** - words that have the same or similar meanings

**tag questions** - is a question added at the end of a sentence usually to make sure their information is correct (He is from Mexico, isn't he?)

## **TENSES:**

**future tense** - the tense that is used for future actions (Note: there are 4 futures--WILL - for uncertainty and offers -Maybe I will go to Hawaii on my next vacation.; GOING TO- for known or somewhat planned actions - I am going to Hawaii in June with my family. ; PRESENT PROGRESSIVE- for certain or definitely planned actions - We are staying at the Waikiki Hilton.; PRESENT- for schedules - The plane leaves at 8:45 am on Saturday, June 5th.)

**future perfect tense** - the tense that is used for actions that will continue up to a time in the future (I will have been in Phoenix for 35 years in May.)

**future perfect progressive (continuous) tense** - the tense that is used to state the duration of an action that will be in progress before another time in the future. (I will have been sleeping for 2 hours by the time he gets home.)

**future progressive tense** - the tense that is used for stating what will be happening at a certain time in the future (At 10:30 tomorrow he will be working.)

**imperative verb form** - commands (Sit down!)

**past tense** - the tense that is used for completed actions in the past (I ate the pizza yesterday. He went to the movies last night.)

**past perfect tense** - tense that is used for an action that happened before another past action (When I arrived, they had already eaten.)

**past perfect progressive (continuous) tense** - the tense that is used to say how long something had been happening before something else. (They had been playing for 30 minutes when the storm hit.)

**past progressive (continuous) tense** - the tense that is used for actions that were happening at a certain time (I was eating when you called. They were working at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.)

**present tense** - the tense that is used for every day, usual and habitual actions (I eat pizza on Friday. He often eats tacos.)

**present perfect tense** - the tense that is used for the unfinished past or the action that started in the past and continues till the present (I have lived in Phoenix since 1964. He has been in class for two months.)

**present perfect progressive** - the tense that is used to state the duration of an action that began in the past and continues to the present. (I have been sitting here since 7. I've been thinking of you all day.)

**present progressive (continuous) tense** - the tense that is used for at the moment or temporary actions (I am typing right now. I am reading a book about world languages.)

**vocabulary** - list of words for students to learn, group of words used in relation to a subject